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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 41.

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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Five Squares,	5 50	9 75	14 00	17 00	20 00	23 00
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Ten Squares,	10 00	18 00	26 00	32 00	37 50	43 00
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The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $3 00 per year for single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 $2 00 per copy. The circulation of the POST is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.

See every vote!

Watch for fraud!

Don't be intimidated!

Watch the poll-holders!

Beware of cheating at the polls.

When you go to the polls demand the right to vote.

Every man who has lived in the State twelve months and in the county thirty days has a right to vote.

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Every man who has lived in the State twelve months and in the county thirty days has a right to vote.

Every man who has lived in the State twelve months and in the county thirty days has a right to vote.

If you would save your Homesteads without the possibility of being sold out for debt, vote for the candidates opposed to amending the constitution, and who will see that the Supreme Court remains undisturbed.

Every Democrat in the Convention of 1868 voted against the Homestead provision of the constitution. And none of the Democrats in that convention signed the constitution, thus emphatically expressing themselves against all its provisions.

Beware of cheating at the polls.

If you think you do not know enough to elect your own magistrates and judges, vote for the Convention candidates, who will give this work to the Legislature. The candidates of the Democratic party in Wake county openly advocate this doctrine—and so they would here if they thought the people would sustain them.

When the Democratic speakers (who are mostly lawyers) undertake to prove they are Homestead men, ask them if the homestead is good against old debts, *and if such is the opinion of the Democratic lawyers.* Pin them to the answer. Do not let them dodge. The trick is to reorganize the Supreme Court and then have it decide that the Homestead is not good against debts contracted prior to 1868.

The Republicans of Rocky Point township on the 31st of July made the following nominations for Township offices:

Magistrates—August Gemberg, Levi Bond.

Township Clerk—Everett T. Wood.

Constable—George W. Carr.

School Committee—Matthew Carr, August Gemberg, Peter McIntyre.

On the same day made the following nominations for Lincoln Township:

Magistrates—J. Birins, Walter ——.

Constable—William Cowan.

School Committee—McIntyre, ——, ——, G. M. Taylor, ——, ——, Hodges.

Special Telegram to the Post.

LUMBERTON, N. C., Aug. 2, 1875.

Editor Wilmington Post:

J. M. Leach, the salary grabber, failed to put in an appearance at Shoe Heel, according to his appointment today.

C.

See every vote!

Watch for fraud!

Mechanics and laboring men, if the Democrats carry the Convention the lien law, by which you can force payment for your work, will be abolished. You will, in hundreds of cases, be cheated out of the bread earned by the sweat of your brow. The Democratic party never have done anything for your benefit. *They never will.* Remember, that the last Legislature passed a bill to protect rich landlords against loss, but they have failed in every instance to look to *your* interests.

A MECHANIC.

We commend to the mechanics and laboring men of Wilmington the communication to be found in another column signed "Mechanic". The truths that are there told cannot be controverted, and are such that the serious attention of every poor man must be arrested.

We are personally acquainted with the writer, and know him to be one of the most sensible, industrious and thoughtful men in this community. A man who works at his business every day and a constant reader of the Post and other papers, and is thoroughly posted in the politics of the day.

Read what he says.

The Convention of 1861 cost the people of North Carolina over twenty thousand lives. Hundreds of poor men are now hobbling over the land, some with a leg lost, others wit out an arm, and many broken down in health. Widows and orphans are to be found in every neighborhood. All this is the result of Democratic rule. Their cry was "peaceable secession." The same spirit that animated the Democratic party in 1861 is now rampant in their ranks. They led us through seas of blood for four years, and if allowed, will lead us again to destruction. They threatened in 1861 to tear down the pillars of the Federal Constitution; they now put forth the same threat in regard to our State Constitution. There is only one way to defeat them, and that is by a bold and determined resistance to their tyranny. Let the battle cry be "Our Constitution."

The cost to the people of the State if the Democratic party control the Convention, will be enormous. In dollars it may amount to millions. It should be remembered that in the first place, the election of delegates, besides involving a considerable expense, will cause much loss of time to our farmers in this busy season. If the Convention is not controlled by Republicans the body will probably be in session several months, followed by a call of the late Legislature, which, judging from the past, will entail upon the people an addition of hundreds of thousands of dollars. And all this vast loss of time and money the Democracy propose to squander in order to deprive the people of the right to elect their own officers; to re-establish the whipping-post; to pave the way for paying bloated aristocrats for the loss of their slave property; to re-organize the Supreme Court so as to deprive the poor man of his Homestead; to force upon the people a lot of aristocratic life-time magistrates, and to blot out as far as possible all the liberties guaranteed to us by the present Constitution. There is a sure way to prevent all these evils. Vote for Republican candidates and Convention will be adjourned immediately and the people's rights secured.

Sampson County.

A correspondent at Clinton sends us the most cheering accounts from Sampson County. The blackguard Leach spoke several times last week in that county and was met at each place by Gen. Manning, one of our candidates from New Hanover. Leach indulged in nothing but blackguardism and bawdy house slang, completely disgusting every decent man. On Saturday at Clinton there was the largest assemblage that has been seen there since the war, composed to a large extent of poor white men, who feel that their homesteads are in danger.

At this place Gen. Manning 'cleaned out' the slimy speaker so thoroughly that there was but little left of him.

We learn of a friend who had a talk on yesterday with a prominent democrat from that county, that they give it up as a foregone conclusion that Sampson is lost to the democracy by from 200 to 300 majority. He says that every poor white and every colored man will follow Manning's lead and vote for those men for Convention who are pledged to immediate adjournment.

OUR CANDIDATES.

The Executive Committee of the Republican party of New Hanover and Pender counties met yesterday morning to take action on the matter of the resignation of Judge Russell as a candidate from this county for the Convention.

Judge Russell letter (which was published in the POST of last Sunday) was read, and, on motion, his resignation was accepted.

The Committee then went into the selection of a suitable person to fill the vacancy, and it was unamously resolved that the name of GEORGE Z. FRENCH, Esq., of Pender County be substituted for that of Judge Russell.

S. H. MANNING. Chm'n.

H. E. SCOTT, Sec'ty.

When you go to the polls demand the right to vote.

TRIED TO DROWN HIMSELF.—Yesterday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Morriss and officer J. A. Ashe attempted to arrest a white man, named John Hewett, on a *capias* issued from the Superior Court of this county, charging him with an affray. They came upon the man at Cassidey's ship yard, and he at once attempted to escape, jumped into a boat belonging to a vessel lying at the wharf and pushed out into the river, the officers following in another boat. When Hewett found that he could not elude the officers, he jumped into the river, swearing that he would drown himself sooner than be taken, and it was with difficulty he could be prevented from carrying his threat into execution. He was finally pulled out of the river and carried to jail.

Watch for fraud.

On last Friday at Newton Grove, Sampson County, Gen. S. H. Manning was accused by Gen. Leach of keeping a negro boarding house, and of being in favor of social equality. In reply to this charge, and other things, the General said "that if every *native* North Carolinian, and every native of the Southern slave States, knew as little about the negro socially as he, there would not to-day be a mulatto in the United States. This statement he was willing to swear to on the Bible and in the presence of God."

We commend this statement to the debauched Jim Leach and the crew of aristocratic *roues* who curse civil rights and practic social equality.

Gen. Leach told the people of Clinton that the Yankees were the first to bring negroes to this country, having stolen them from Africa. Gen. Manning replied to him that it was a well established principle of law that the receiver of stolen property, is as guilty as the thief; and that if the Yankees "stole them," the Southern aristocrats paid them for doing so, and were always ready and willing to receive and pay Yankees or any one else for any such stolen property.

The Democratic press and wire-pullers still refuse to tell what changes in the constitution are so urgently necessary that the additional tax and burden of a convention should be put upon the people. Let the voters ask every one of their candidates how they (the people,) are to be benefitted by the amendments they propose to make, and if the restrictions are binding. They will find that the whole scheme is in the interest of town and city people, office seekers and lawyers. When the poor man's homestead is gone, when he is imprisoned for debt, when he and his neighbor are whipped at the whipping-post for some trivial offence, when he is disfranchised, but still taxed to pay for the government in which he has no voice, and when an aristocratic *officer appointed* for *life*, lords it over him and his children, it will be too late for wailing and regrets. If the Democrats get the power this yoke will be put upon the people. The poor white man is to be reduced to the status of the old free negro, and the whip laid with equal force upon his and the poor negro's back, should they offend against the criminal law. Vote for no man who does not pledge himself to meet and adjourn, thus saving a large amount of money and leaving the organic law of the land as it now is.—*Constitution.*

Let it be borne in mind that one of the main objects of the Democratic party is to disfranchise as many as possible of the white and colored laboring men of the State. The votes of such men are a thorn in the side of the gentry. One of their pet schemes for carrying out their disfranchising plans is, to have a clause inserted in the constitution prohibiting any one from voting who has been convicted of minor offences. Now this will operate especially against the poorer classes, because if rich men are arraigned for any crime or misdemeanor, they have money to pay lawyers' fees, and will, in that way, escape conviction. The poor white and colored citizens will be the only sufferers. This is one of the many concocted schemes to crush the masses of the people. No wonder indignation against Democratic rule is existing to so great an extent in North Carolina.

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months

W. P. CANADAY.

Watch for fraud!

REGISTRATION.—3d. Ward.—Dan. O'Connor will be in his office next to the Court House, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M., every day for the registration of voters.

The following are the hours for Registration in the Third Wards: From 6 to 11 A. M.; from 5 to 7 P. M. Every day until election.

THE CHALLENGERS.—The city executive committee have selected the following named Republicans to act as challengers at the different voting places on election day:

First Ward, Upper Division.—J W Whitney, John Statcher, Wm H Howe, De L Towers, Wm Henry Howe, John Evangelist, George H Adams, Henry Kuhl, Edward Ancrum, J O Nixon, Jake Bordeaux, Henry Neal, Stephen Richardson, Richard Brown, Robert Phinney, Eli Currie, John Gates, Wm Holmes, Henry Middleton, William Walker, Green Smith, Geo L Mabson, Saml Norton.

First Ward, Lower Division.—J W Telfair, John Hooper, George Lillington, Owen Dove, Owen Burney, Mike Hooper, Jas A Lowery, Wm J Kellogg, E McBride, Saml Reed, Allen Evans, Elijah Lane, Henry Lucas, Manuel Nichols, Wm. Tucker, Duncan Holmes, Chas Sampson, James Tucker, Isham Sweat, Riley Moseley, Daniel Chadwick, John H Lewis, Fred Brown, Richard P Hall, Stephen Ballard.

Second Ward.—Joseph A Ashe, George H Jackson, George E Berden, J W McNeil, A McKinzie, E J Pennypacker, Thad Howard, Wash Howard, Sandy Stewart, Moses Whiting, Saml Sterling, Danl Howard, George Murray, Wm West, Fred Brown, John W Hunter, Robert West, Edward Joyner, Wm McWilliams, J N VanSoelen, Edwd Mallett, Jasper Gury Davis, Bishop, Wm N Mallett.

Third Ward.—James Heaton, J W Spicer, Gilbert Telfair, John Self, Washt Tucker, R E Jackson, John Davis, Wm Cowan, Saml Merrick, Chas Wilborn, Thos King, Randal Jones, John Lewis, George Hayes, Mathew Ashe, Chas S. Ellis, Wm Johnson, Kelly, Frank Atkinson, Wm Johnson, Geo Moseley, David White, D Wheeler, Archie Williams, Jacob Wood.

Fourth Ward.—Joseph J Cutlar, Wm B Hall, Silas N Deans, Jesse Martin, John Seals, W A Jordan, David Price, Robt Leonard, Peter McKeever, King McCall, Josh Moore, A L Brown, Amos Brown, Sandy Jones, W H Kelley, Wm White. Washt Howe, Hanover Johnson, Jas H Harris, Alex Bryant, Henry Hill, Nat Conner, Chas Southerland, John H Howe, Thos Reed, Moses Grainger, Jr.

Fifth Ward.—Hiram Hankins, Paris Jones, Jas H Davis, E D Howlett, James Roane, Halifax T Leonard, Robt Leonard, S E Richardson, Wright Simmons, Allen Simmons, Elias Campbell, Robt Russ, Josh Hill, E H Martin, Henry Loftin, Josh Russ, Edwd Bird, A J Denton, Washt Howe, Henry Knight, Moses Connor, Alfred Conner, Moses Grainger.

For the Post.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 3, 1875.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will you allow a working man, a mechanic, a small space in your columns for the purpose of calling the attention of his fellow-workmen to a subject in which they are at present deeply, aye, seriously interested? When I say fellow-workmen, I mean all the laboring classes which earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. It is known that the class to which I refer, are not in the main politicians, but as a general rule take no very active part in the political issues of the day, but are content to be guided by the opinions of others, who make politics a *business*, and in whose judgment they repose confidence, numbers of them never stop to investigate for themselves the subjects presented for their consideration, and are often in this way led to support men and measures, which if they had given a calm and careful second thought, they never could have been induced to do. These remarks are suggested from the fact that we are on the eve of an important election, the issue of which is the framing of a new Constitution for the State, and it becomes the duty of every man to give the subject a discreet consideration, and to so inform himself in the matter as to be able to judge for *himself* how he should vote on the 5th of August. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature" it is said, and it matters not to the working-man which party is in power, since his rights and privileges are secured and are *equal* to those of any other class. Under the present Constitution we have enjoyed privileges that we could never have hoped for in *ante bellum* days, and it matters not to us who framed the instrument that has given us such enlarged protection and immunities, but it does become incumbent upon us to see that they are not abridged or made inoperative. The great objection to the present Constitution seems to be that it was framed while Gen. Canby was in command of this State, and is therefore, "unsuited to us." Well, that word "us" does not include the laboring classes, I am sure; for when they remember the Constitution under which they lived before the war, it makes the cold chills run over them. I think I can put my hands on poor white men in this city who under its beneficient (?) provisions have had the roofs sold from over the heads of their families for debt and they compelled to find shelter as best they could; others who have spent the specified twenty-one days in jail for the same offence; and could not some of our carpenters and masons point out houses that they have built for which they never received their hard earned wages for the want of a law protecting them? That this state of affairs no longer exists is apparent to all, and rather than have the old *regime* reinaugurated, I would prefer to see the present Constitution remain intact even though it had to be protected by the bayonet.

Working men, the aristocrats have ever since the war been tampering with the negroes. First they endeavored to secure their votes by all kinds of inducements, and was just as willing to have them on their side as the poor white men, in fact they were shown a decided preference, the negroes however, almost as a unit cling to the Republican party. Latterly, we have been the subject of their tenderest consideration. In the last campaign the color line was drawn, which had the desired effect, the white man's party was victorious and to keep us in the traces the negroes were made the target for all their attacks; his privileges must be curtailed and to do this the Constitution of the State must be changed, and to this point I wish to direct the attention of all poor white men, and to say to them that every blow that is aimed at the privileges of the negroes is sure to rebound with telling effect upon themselves, (vide the redistricting of the city, where in the third ward the votes of eight hundred poor men were not of equal value as those of half that number of rich men in the first and second wards.)

The democratic party is now in the attitude of the two men who went out to kill a beef; one of them was to hold it down while the other knocked it in the head; the latter being crossed-eyed, when he drew the axe back to strike the nigger, who asked "do you intend to strike where you are looking?" "I do" was the reply. "Then I will turn loose" was the rejoinder. The democrats have used the poor white men to hold the negro down and now the axe is raised to inflict a mortal wound, but the cross-eyed democracy are looking the poor white men squarely in the face, and I for one, say turn the negro loose before the blow has fallen.

MECHANIC.

The Laboring Man

Ought never to vote the democratic ticket. That party has never been the poor man's friend, and tries in every way to keep him down. If this class would only stop and think, they would surely realize that they receive no benefits from voting with those who have always claimed to rule this country by a sort of divine right.

On the contrary, the republican party has always tried to assist the laboring man. It has sought to educate and elevate him. It has given him the Mechanics and Laborer's Lien Law; it has given the unfortunate debtor the Homestead; it has abolished Imprisonment for Debt. It now seeks to preserve to the poor man the right to vote, without imposing a property qualification; and is at all times and under all circumstances his friend. It has no aristocracy, and does not assume to govern without giving an equal position to all men before the law.

Let it be understood and kept prominently before the people, that in calling the convention the Democratic party has resorted to their old game of deception. They did not dare in 1861 to tell the people that the convention then called would go so far as to pass an ordinance of secession. Acting upon the same principle, they now refuse to tell the people what course they intend to pursue if they have a majority in the convention now called. Remember that the Democratic party is composed of a shrewd and unscrupulous set, and have but little compunction in deceiving poor white and colored citizens.

If any man doubts that the Democratic party would, if it possessed the power, reduce the poorer classes to a condition little better than that in which they held the colored people before the war, let him read carefully the Landlord and Tenant act passed by the last Legislature. We have never known a cooler and more deliberate attempt to revive an old feudal system than this. We blush for shame to think that in these enlightened times any set of men should be found who little regard the rights of their fellow citizens, however humble. Read it, voters of North Carolina, and then decide if your interest demands that you support such men as voted for this tyrannical law to remodel your Republican Constitution.

Disfranchise.

The Wilmington *Star* says:

"The present Constitution has perhaps no greater deficiency than that of its provisions concerning the franchise. No man who has committed a crime and been disgraced by punishment therefor should vote."

We ask the *Star* if there is any greater political crime than that of treason, and adopting this premise, what are the logical conclusions arrived at, when we look at the leaders of the *Star's* party who above all others deserve to be disfranchised for their rebellion against the government; and yet the Republican party, whose representatives framed our Constitution and amended the Constitution of the United States, said never a word about perpetually disfranchising those who had been engaged in the attempt to demolish the temple of liberty. The advocacy of amending our present State Constitution is the result of a conspiracy, and the leaders of the Democratic party, if in a majority in the proposed Convention, will deceive the people, ignore the restrictions prescribed, and do the same as when they carried the State for secession against the expressed will of the people.—*New Bern Times.*

Slavery.

If you vote for the Democratic candidates you vote to endorse the men who passed the infamous Landlord and Tenant Act, which is intended to reduce the poor men of the State to the condition of slavery. Remember that this infamous bill does not allow the man who rents land to take any of the crop to feed his family until the landlord is paid. This is the first step towards making serfs of poor white and colored men. If the Democrats carry the Convention, they will order the Legislature to re-assemble, and this body will no doubt amend the act so that, if the tenant should become indebted to the landlord for rent or for supplies furnished his family, the landlord will have the power to force the poor man *to remain on the land and work it out.* Bear in mind that the Democratic party, not only in North Carolina, but throughout the South, are working to secure this kind of slavery. They are determined, that if they can't return to the system of slavery they had in old times, they will come as near it as possible, and perhaps in a worse form. The only way to defeat their plans is to vote for Republican delegates who will adjourn and save the Constitution.—*Constitution.*

In Jn 1867 the Legislature authorized the appointment of three commissioners to investigate all claims against the State, originating during the war. Gov. Worth appointed J. C. Harper, R. Commissioners. In their report (see document No. 9, legislative documents 1868-69) they state that the disbursements from the Treasury of North Carolina from October 1, 1860, to March 1, 1865, were

"In aid of the rebellion	$ [illegible]
For civil purposes	[illegible]
Making a total of	$40,821,052

So you see that the convention of 1868, without including the loss of the Common School Fund, the loss of the Sinking Fund and the loss of the University Fund, cost the people of the State *Forty Million Eight Hundred and Two Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty-seven Dollars!*

These are Democratic figures every member of the commission being a strong anti-Republican.

Who can tell what the present convention will cost?

Gov. Brage

We invite the people of North Carolina to carefully read the following extract from a speech delivered by Governor Fraze, in the city of Raleigh, on the first day of June 1854. It sounds an alarm which every man who has the good of the Old North State at heart should ponder over in the present crisis. When we take into consideration the fact that the republicans rejected the legislative mode of amending the constitution and urged the call of a convention for the ostensible purpose of making a few and unimportant changes, it may readily be inferred that their intentions are sinister and pregnant with evil to the State. Read the extract:

"A convention of the people cannot be restricted by the Legislature. A convention may make most unexpected and unnecessary changes in the constitution, now and the people can have no remedy."

Woman's Friend.

The women of North Carolina are peculiarly interested in the preservation of our present Constitution. For the first time in North Carolina our organic law recognizes their right to hold property. Under its provisions thousands of dollars which would otherwise have been squandered by dissipated and extravagant husbands, have been saved to the wives and children of the State. We say then that the women of the State have much at stake in the present conflict. If our Constitution should be overturned, they may expect but little respect in recognizing their claims and protecting to so great an extent their pecuniary rights.—*Constitution.*

If the question was Convention or No Convention, how would you vote? No convention. Then we say vote for delegates who are pledged to immediate adjournment, and you accomplish the very object you desire.

He Wants to Strangle.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* seems to have social equality on the brain. Even before the passage of the civil rights bill, the editor of that paper went ahead of anything ever contemplated in the act of Congress. Perhaps he is dissatisfied with the bill because it does not go far enough. Judging from the records of Wayne superior Court, Congress must pass stronger measure to meet his inclinations. If the Democrats get a majority in the convention they should by all means fix up an ordinance to supply his wants.—*Constitution.*

The Wilson Advance is in high dudgeon because of our article calling attention to the fact that the editor of the Charlotte Democrat wants the whipping post restored and demands pay for his late slaves. The Advance says "the danger of being convicted by false testimony is as great now as it would be if the whipping-post were established." Granted; but we have not any distasteful mode of punishment to take the place of barbarism, which the State Executive Committee wish put up in our jail-yards. Whipping disfranchises, and to disfranchise is to take power from the many and place it in the hands of the few.—*Ex.*

We should stand by the Constitution as it is.

Because it gives to every man the right to vote.

Because it provides for the election of all officers by the people, and opposes the old aristocratic system of placing men in office for life.

Because it gives to every man the right to vote.

Because it allows all men, rich or poor, the privilege of holding office.

Because it protects the mechanic and laboring man by a just lien.

Because it does not allow merciless creditors to tear the poor man from his family and cast him into prison for debt.

Because it allows the people in every township to elect, once in two years, the men who are to tax them.

Because it provides that married women shall have the right to hold property, thereby in many instances protecting them and their children from the creditors of extravagant, dissipated and worthless husbands, and

Because it is based upon the principles of justice and equality, and combines as have been advocated by the wisest statesmen of this and other countries, and has been lived in North Carolina.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIVIDEND.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 29th July, 1875, a Dividend of Four Dollars per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders or their Attorneys on and after the 1st day of September next.

JOHN WOOTEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

July 29 w4w

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of New Hanover and Pender Counties are requested to meet at the Court House in the City of Wilmington, on Monday, August 2d, at 8 o'clock P. M.

H. E. SCOTT, Sec'y.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.

Instruction very thorough. Graduates find employment. Expenses moderate. Session commences September 15th. For circulars, address

DAVID M. GREENE, Secretary.

Pay Your City Taxes.

THE CITY TAX BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THE OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, and all taxes due the City for the year 1875 must be paid on or before the 1st day of September next, or they will be collected by law.

ALL PAYMENTS ARE TO BE MADE IN CURRENCY OR GOLD.

JAMES H. CHADBOURN, Jr., City Treasurer.

July 28

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Next Session

Will begin on the First Thursday in September, 1875, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. It has been re-organized under the charter, containing seven Departments, viz: Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, and Medicine. Instruction will be given in the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, and Medicine. Instruction will be given in the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, and Medicine. Instruction will be given in the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, and Medicine.

1st Monday of September next,

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Will begin on the First Thursday in September, 1875, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. It has been re-organized under the charter, containing seven Departments, viz: Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, and Medicine. Instruction will be given in the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, and Medicine. Instruction will be given in the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, and Medicine. Instruction will be given in the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Agriculture, Civil Engineering, and Medicine.

For circulars expressive of the course of study, and other information, apply to

KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

Chapel Hill, N. C., July 28-w6w

NOTICE.

THE WILD BEAST AND NETTING BILL of the 32nd Legislature, passed in the year 1874, is repealed in New Hanover county, and the same is now in force.

WILMINGTON POST SKIFF AND CANOE CLUB.

REGULAR MEETING THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. Members will please attend.

By order of the President.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, Secretary.

July 28

NEW HANOVER AND PENDER COUNTIES.—Three Democratic papers in the two counties.

GO TO

ALLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL CIGAR.

May 31—tf

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N, C.
MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1875.

Candidates Opposed to Convention and Pledged to an Immediate Adjournment.

For Constitutional Convention.

ANSON.
A. M. BOGGAN.

ALAMANCE.
JAMES E. BOYD.

BRUNSWICK.
EDWARD W. TAYLOR.

BUNCOMBE.
E. R. HAMPTON,
JOHNSON ASHWORTH.

BURKE.
J. G. BYNUM.

BLADEN.
A. McDONALD.

BERTIE.
F. W. BELL.

CAMDEN.
J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

CHATHAM.
B. I. HOWZE,
R. W. YORK.

CHEROKEE AND GRAHAM.
A. A. CAMPBELL.

CHOWAN.
JOHN R. PAGE.

CUMBERLAND.
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CASWELL.
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COL. W. R. MYERS,
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YADKIN.
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YANCEY.
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Township of Wilmington.

FOR MAGISTRATES.

AT LARGE.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
J. C. HILL.
1ST WARD—HENRY BREWINGTON
2D WARD—S. VANAMRINGE,
3D WARD—W. H. MOORE,
4TH WARD—ALEX. SAMPSON,
5TH WARD—ANTHONY HOWE.

FOR CONSTABLE.
SOL. W. NASH.

FOR CLERK.
S. T. POTTS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
ALFRED HOWE,
A. H. MORRIS,
J. E. SAMPSON.

REGISTER.

Do not fail to Register, or if you have done so before, see that your name is all right on the books now.

Why were the restrictions put in the Convention bill? Because it was the only way in which the bill could be got through, and the lawyers well knew that the restrictions could be disregarded by the Convention.

When the present Constitution was adopted the real estate of North Carolina was valued at $89,590,286, now it is $93,611,324, an increase of $4,021,038. Can a like increase be shown for seven years under any former Constitution.

MANNING AND LEACH.

They had dirty Jim Leach in Robeson county on yesterday, and if he got as good a skinning on that occasion as he got at the hands of Sheriff Manning in Sampson county last week, the blackguard will walk off home in a hurry.

VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATES.

The candidates placed in the field by the Republican party in New Hanover and Pender counties are, in every way, worthy of the confidence and support of the people, and we ask every citizen in these counties to give them their earnest support. Let them see that we appreciate their efforts in behalf of a good government; and give them our full strength.

Laboring men of North Carolina! Can you point to any single act of the Democratic party looking to your interest? Have they not always legislated in the interest of the aristocracy and against the working man? Notwithstanding this, they have the impudence to appeal to you for your votes. Go to the polls, fellow-citizens, and vote for Republicans and anti-convention men. In this way only can your rights be preserved.

When Democratic candidates talk about ignorance, tell them how they squandered the school fund which the hard-working people had laid up to provide an education for their children. Tell them that the Democratic party is responsible for the hundreds of poor uneducated children now in the State living in poverty, who, but for the manner in which the hard earnings of their parents were squandered might become useful citizens.

BE ACTIVE.

But a very few days remains in which we can work, yet much may be done in that time. Upon the issues of this election rests the weal or woe of this State, and no sincere lover of North Carolina can afford to stand idly by when his liberty and dearest rights are at stake. Be active in the good cause, and be on the alert for every move of the enemy. Defeat him in his evil designs to destroy our Constitution, and we are safe.

"Remember the question is not whether we shall have a convention or not, but whether we shall have a majority of Democratic or Republican delegates."—*Daily News.*

Here is a virtual admission that if the question was simply convention or no convention, the people would vote it down. Why is that not the question, Mr. *News*? We will tell you; the reason is, you and your Democratic wire-pullers were afraid to trust the people.

GOOD MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA!

"This good old State needs your aid and it is your duty to lend a willing ear and an active hand to everything calculated to advance her interests. Now is your time to save her, for this opportunity may never come to you again. Fail not in your duty, but see to it that every Republican stands firm. Maintain your rights this time, or those rights will be ruthlessly wrested from you. North Carolina expects every son of hers to do his whole duty, and those sons of hers have never failed to respond to the call of their beloved mother.

LEACH.

The destructives are very much alarmed at the probability that many of the Counties in this section of the State that they had calculated on as sure for Convention candidates, going for men who are opposed to changing our present Constitution, and are in extacies of rage and disappointment, and are calling in all the help they can possibly command. They have imported from the Western part of the State a dirty vulgar fellow named Leach who by his baseness and disgusting record is held in the utmost contempt among the people to whom he is best known, and *he* is the man whom they have brought here to tell decent men how they should vote.

This man Leach is a miserable, dirty, vulgar blackguard, and his language and conversation is that of a bawdy house pimp rather than that of a gentleman. No decent man can listen to his tirade of billingsgate and abuse without feeling the utmost contempt for the miserable fellow.

In 1871 the people of North Carolina voted against a Convention by over nine thousand majority. They did not choose to trust their rights and liberties to the mercy of Democratic tricksters and hungry lawyers. The last Legislature, aware of the indignation expressed against the measure in 1871, did not dare to leave the question agaie to the people, but forced, a Convenrion upon them. Let all who voted against Convention in 1871 remember that by voting for Republican delegates the revolutionary attempt will be again defeated. Republicans are pledged to an immedate adjournment, thus saving hundreds of thousands, and probably millions of dollars to the tax payers of the State. If Democrats shall control, then the people will have continued strife, and all the rights accorded to them by the Republican party will be taken away. The fight is narrowing down. The oligarchs are making a desperate attack upon popular rights, and it behooves every true man to come to the rescue.

THE CHIVALRY.

At Clarkton depot, Brown Marsh Township, Bladen county on July 31, there was a political meeting held which was addressed by J. W. Russ, Democratic candidate for Senator, and Col. L. Mabson, Esq., of New Hanover, by request, was present to represent A. McDonald, Esq., Republican candidate, that gentleman being detained by sickness.

Before the speaking began the question was asked by the Republican Executive Committee if a division of time would be allowed Mr. Mabson.—John D. Currie answered that he, Mabson, could speak anywhere he pleased, out of his sight. Mr. Russ was applied to, and his answer was a most emphatic no. The speaking took place from the piazza of Clark & Currie's store, and Mr. Mabson was informed that he could not speak from that place. He then applied for permission to address his hearers from the platform of the warehouse of the Carolina Central Railway, but John H. Clark, agent of the company and in charge of the warehouse, said that Mr. Mabson, could not use the railroad platform for the purpose. Failing in these attempts, Mr. Mabson mounted a stump by the side of the railroad track and made one of the most telling speeches of the campaign.

The miserable destructives were afraid to allow an argumement to be made against the convention movement and did all in their power to prevent a free discussion, but the Republicans and anti-convention Democrats had made up their minds to hear the other side, and hear it they did.

The Old Parties on Constitutional Amendments.

To show the light in which the Whigs and old line Democracy viewed the question of constitutsonal amendments, we publish the following extracts:

Resolved, * * * That we regard the plan of amendment by legislative enactment, and the sanction of the people at the ballot-box, as strictly republican, as it is certainly constitutional.—*Wake County Democratic meeting, Feb.* 21, 1854.

Resolved, That constitutional amendment by legislative enactment is not only in accordance with the constitution itself, but the safest also, and that its resistance by this mode is *prima facie* evidence of some unterior and sinister motive.—*Democratic meeting in Carteret, March* 3d, 1854.

Resolved, In the opinion of this convention, that the Legislature should adopt some mode in accordance with the provisions of the constitution by which the sense of the majority of the people may be clearly ascertained and their wishes carried out in reference to said proposed amendment (Free Suffrage) to the constitution.—*Whig Convention*, 1850.

The "Nigger."

It would be as impossible for the unscrupulous leaders of the Democracy to conduct a political campaign without seeking to arouse the prejudices of the white people with the "nigger," as it will be for the aforesaid leaders to get to heaven. The Democratic papers and hustings are now teeming with appeals to the prejudice of the white man, in which the unfortunate colored man is being shoved upon them, and held up in every possible unfavorable light.

The injustice of this course of procedure is so manifestly apparent that we wonder at the unblushing and contemptible meanness of the men who are pursuing it. The colored man has favorably and agreeably surprised the entire South by his manner and deportment, especially since the passage of the civil rights bill. None of the fears entertained by the passage of the bill have been realized, and the people have settled down to the belief that the measure is not as bad as the lying leader of the Democracy represented it would be. A cause that can only be sustained by appeals to prejudice is a bad one, and we do not belive that the people will be hood winked any longer.—*New Berne Times.*

Gov. Manly's Opinion.

Let the old line Whigs of North Carolina read the following extract from Governor Manly's message to the Legislature in 1850, before they decide to vote for delegates to the coming Convention who favor radical reforms in the present Constitution:

"Is the power to call a Convention by the General Assembly confined to the single office of calling it, or, can the same Legislature limit and confine the powers of the Convention in the acts calling it? As there are conflicting opinions upon this question out of the Assembly, it is probable they will exist in it. * * * * * *

It cannot be doubted that a Convention called by the General Assemby (two-third concurring) would be clothed with *unlimited discretion* over the Convention. The General Assembly has power to call a Convention into being, but *no power of themselves to prescribe a limit to its authority.* I hazard little in saying that the people of North Carolina have not hitherto exhibited a strong desire for such an experiment as this upon their government; and, therefore, it behooves their Representatives to look well to the mode they adopt for introducing reforms into the Constitution."

The following delegates in the Secession Convention of 1861 are candidates for the Convention of 1875:

Ex-Gov. W. A. Graham, Ex Gov. D. S. Reid, Hon. W. T. Dortch, Hon. John Manning, Col. Wm. Johnston, and Col. John W. Cunningham.

The following delegates to the Convention of 1865 are candidates for the Convention of 1875:

Hon. R. P. Buxton, of Cumberland; James Rumley, of Carteret; Dr. Wm. Barrow of Northampton, Wm. T. Faircloth, of Wayne; T. J. Jarvis, of Pitt; J. Q. A. Bryan, of Wilkes; R. W. King, of Lenoir.

The following members of the Convention of 1868 are candidates for the Convention of 1875:

Plato Durham, of Cumberland; A. W. Tourgee, of Guilford; J. Q. A. Bryan, of Wilkes; R. W. King, of Lenoir.

Another Power.

The Concord *Sun*, Democratic, has this about the Convention:

"We think that in their zeal to do the country a great service, the Legislature inflicted a blow, that will take prudent counsel and hard work to overcome. When this body (the Convention) assembles, they do not propose to alter or amed this or that chapter and section of Battle's Revisal, set aside, in whole or in part, any obnoxious law now on our statute books, but they go there FREE, with full and ample power—save a few restrictions [and the Salisbury *Watchman*, a Democratic journal, laughs to scorn the idea of restricting the Convention—ED.]—TO SAP THE VERY FOUNDATION OF OUR WHOLE STATE SYSTEM; in fact, to take out all the old machinery, including the best circuit judiciary the State ever had, and substitute new, something yet to try."

Voters of North Carolina! Are you in favor of equal representation according to population, and not according to wealth?

If you are, the present Constitution ordains it.

Are you in favor of universal suffrage?

The present Constitution ordains it.

Are you in favor of the eligibility of all men to office?

The present Constitution ordains it.

Are you in favor of having your Judges, Justices of the Peace and other State and county officers elected by the people?

If you are, the present Constitution ordains it.

Are you opposed to having these great privileges taken from the people and placed in the hands of a few men?

If you are, you should by all means vote and exert your influence to secure a majority of Republicans in the Convention, thereby ensuring an immediate adjournment of the body, and leaving the Constitution as it now is.

If the people of the different counties will inquire of their clerks and sheriffs they will undoubtedly find that all the old judgments are carefully preserved and ready for execution at the most favorable opportunity. If the Democrats get control of the convention, one of their first steps will be to reorganize the Supreme Court in such a manner as to have a decision made against the retrospective features of the homestead provision. When this is done all the old judgments will *be at once executed.* Hungry Democratic lawyers will fatten on the people's misfortunes, and a reign of terror will be inaugurated in the land. We tell the people that these are no fancy sketches. It is high time for every man to ask himself the question "whither are we drifting?"—*Era.*

POOR MAN, BEWARE!

Chapter 209, Acts of 1874—'5—An Act to Amend Chapter Sixty-Four Battle's Revisal—"Landlord and Tenant Act."

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That chapter sixty-four of Battle's Revisal shall be amended as follows: Strike out all of sections thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 13. When lands shall be rented or leased by agreement written or verbal, for agricultural purposes, or shall be cultivated by a cropper, unless otherwise agreed between the parties to the lease or agreement, any and all crops raised on said land shall be deemed and held to be vested in possession in the owner of the land or the lessor or the party entitled under the agreement to receive the rent and his assigns at all times, until the rent for said land shall be paid and until all the stipulations contained in the lease or agreement shall be performed or damages in lieu thereof shall be paid to the lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, the same or his assigns, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid for all advancements made and expense incurred im making and saving said crop, and until the said party or his assigns shall be paid any and all claims and demands against the lessee or cropper, which, according to agreement, written or verbal, between the parties should be a lien on said crop, or should be paid out of said crop. THAT THIS LIEN SHALL BE PREFERRED TO ALL OTHER LIENS; such lessor or party entitled under the agreement to receive rent for said land, and his assigns, shall be entitled against the lessee or cropper to any other person who shall gather or remove any part of said crop without the consent of said lessor or party entitled to receive the rent, and to the possession of the crop until said liens are satisfied, or his assigns to the remedies given in the Code of Civil Procedure upon a claim for the delivery of personal property.

SEC. 2. Sec. 14. Where any controversy shall arise between the parties, it shall be competent for the party claiming possession of the crop by virtue of the preceding section to proceed at once to have the matter determined in the court of a Justice of the Peace if the amount clamied shall be less than two hundred dollars. And in the Superior Court of the county where the property is situated, if the amount so claimed shall be more than two hundred dollars, and at the time of issuing the summons or at any time thereafter, upon the filing an affidavit of the claimant setting forth the amount claimed and the property upon which the lien attaches, it shall be the duty of the Justices of the Peace or of the Clerk of the Superior Court in whichsoever court the suit shall be pending, to issue an order to the Constable or Sheriff as the case may be, directing him to take into immediate possession all of said property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the claimant's demand and costs, and to sell the same under the rules and regulations prescribed by law for the sale of personal property under execution, and to hold the proceeds of such sale subject to the decision of the court upon the issue or issues joined between the parties. That in all cases in the Superior Court arising under this act, the return term shall be the trial term.

SEC. 3. Sec. 15. Any tenant, lessee of land or cropper, and any person who shall remove any part of said crop from such land without the consent of the owner of the land or lessor, or party entitled to receive the rent, and without giving him or his agent five days' notice of such intended removal, and before satisfying all liens on said crop, SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act and of the act to which this is amendatory shall apply to all leases or contracts to lease turpentine trees, and when such lease or contracts to lease are made, the parties thereto shall be fully subject to the provisions and penalties of said act.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 19th day of March, A. D., 1875.

Election and Registration Laws.

1. The registration necessary in the election of delegates to the Convention, (who shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which the Convention shall be Judge,) is the same in all respects, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. *See Battle's Revisal, Chap.* 52.

2. The qualification of voters as prescribed in chap. 52, Bat. Revisal, Sec. 12, is that he must be 21 years old, have resided in the State 12 months next preceding the election, and 30 days in the county in which he offers to vote. He is then a qualified voter, upon taking the oath of the truth of such facts, and that he will support the Constitution, &c.

3. The Registrars appointed by the county commissioners, shall revise the existing registration books of their precincts or townships, in such manner as to show an accurate list of electors previously registered and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew. The Registrars must keep open their books from the first Thursday in July, to and including the day before the election in August, from sunrise to sunset on each day, (Sundays excepted.) All persons never before registered, must register. *Bat. Revisal, Chap.* 52, *Sec.* 8.

4. No person can register on election day, unless he has become of age on that day, in which case the Judges of Election, upon being satisfied of the fact, may allow him to register.—*Bat. Rev. chap.* 52, *sec.* 13.

5. Every person must register and vote in the township or precinct in which he resides.—*Bat. Revisal, Chap.* 52, *sec.* 12.

6. The Registrars and Judges of Election are to attend at their respective polling places on Saturday before the election, from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m., when any *elector* of such township may object to the name of any person who has registered. In such case the Registrar shall enter opposite to such name "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, where the same shall be heard and decided. (The proviso to this section, Bat. Rev., chap. 52, sec. 10, is simply unintelligible, and is only rendered of sense by the decision hereinafter noticed.)

7. Any elector may, and it is the duty of the judges of election to challenge the vote of any person who may be known or suspected to be not a qualified voter. The person offering to vote may be required to take an oath that they are citizens of the United States, are 21 years old, have resided in the State one year, and in the county 30 days previous to the election, and that they are not disqualified from voting by the Constitution of the United States or of this State; and that they are the identical person as described in the registration books, &c.

This oath if taken, cannot be gainsaid; and the judges of election have no right to examine any other person as to its truth or falsity. See the decision of the Supreme Court at June term in the case of VanBokkelen vs. Canaday.

If the person swears falsely in taking the oath, his vote cannot be questioned, but he can be indicted and punished for perjury. No witnesses outside are allowed to be examined, and the provision to sec. 15, chap. 52, Bat. Rev., the same as sec. 13, chap. 185, laws of 1871–'72, is unconstitutional, as has been decided in the Wilmington case above alluded to.

8. The votes are counted in the presence of the Judges of Election and Registrars and of any of the electors who may wish to be present; and after being counted, &c., are to be returned as prescribed in the Convention Act.

NOTE.—It will be seen from the foregoing, that the provisions for registration are the same as those required for the election of members of the General Assembly. The last Legislature amended the act further in this particular. No candidate for office should be either a Registrar or Judge of Election. In other respects, the law is the same; except, as the decision of the Supreme Court above alluded to, in regard to the effect of the affidavit of the person proposing to vote, which is conclusive.

In No Danger?

The Democratic papers are assuring the 'dear people' that in the event of a Democratic majority in the convention the homestead is in no danger and uses this argument:

'Nine-tenths of the land-holders in the State are Democrats. The Democratic party stands pledged to maintain the homestead. The charge then is false that the convention would if it could, interfere with it.

Very good; nine-tenths of the land-holders are Democrats.' What kind of Democrats? Why *poor* Democrats who are to-day, with their homesteads safe, supporting a whole host of lawyers. Yes, poor Democrats, who are not leaders in the party, who do not control it, and for whom the leaders have only care or thought but as instruments to elevate them to power, and would be as readily sacrificed to the wealthy Democratic Moloch as poor Republicans. The Democratic party, through its leaders, such as Senator Merrimon and others, 'stand pledged' to have such a supreme court organized as would virtually destroy the efficacy of the homestead clause. For men, without regard to politics, you can be safe only in voting against delegates that are in favor of a convention, in this way only securing your homestead.—*New Berne Times.*

When Democratic candidates talk of civil rights, tell them about the infamous system of concubinage that prevailed during the time their party held power in the south, and call their attention to the fact that hundreds of Democrats who turn up their noses at Republicans do not hesitate to carry out the practice still, regardless of race,

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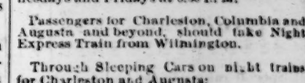
Wilmington Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7 10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25 p. m.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday)

Leave Wilmington	6 30 A M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P. M
Leave Florence	12.45 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.22 P. M

Connects at Florence with N. E. train for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1 35 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1 40 A M
Arrive at Columbia	9 00 A M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M
Leave Florence	4.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P M

Local Freight Trains, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JAMES ANDERSON,
July 9-tf Gen. Superintendent

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1874.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at	7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1.53 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11.41 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.35 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.05 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	8.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	3.30 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	6.00 A M
Leave Weldon daily at	7 00 P M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.30 P M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12 25 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.30 A M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P M

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Sept. 1-tf General Sup't.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS
—VIA—
CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that

Round Trip Excursion Tickets

Good to return till November 1st, 1875, can now be had at the principal stations of this railway,

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CLEVELAND SPRINGS,
STATESVILE,
MORGANTON, MARION,
HICKORY TAVERN,
OLD FORT,
ASHEVILLE,
CATAWBA SPRINGS.

Night Trains out of Wilmington via this Line, with

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Any further information gladly furnished upon application at

T. W. CLARK, Gen'l Ticket Agt.
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THE WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1875.

All communications for the State Republican Executive Committee should be addressed to Thomas B. Keough, Chairman, care of F. M. Sorrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice to Republicans.

ROOMS REP. STATE EX. COM.
NATIONAL HOTEL.
Raleigh.

Chairman of Congressional District and County Executive Committees will please forward immediately a complete list of the names of members of their committees with post office address.

Chairman will also send in applications for speakers, giving time and place for holding meetings.

All persons throughout the State opposed to Convention, will please correspond freely with the State Committee on all matters relating to the Convention and election.

THOMAS B. KEOGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

Extracts from the Western Address.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, the Western members of the General Assembly of North Carolina, without distinction of party, issued an address to the people of the State, from which we make the following extracts:

* * * * * * *

"Your Bill of Rights says "That all political power is vested in and derived from the *people only*." Is power in the Senate of North Carolina derived from the "*people only?*" Let it not be said that taxation and representation go hand in hand. That principle has no application here. It is true that our ancestors fought the battles of the Revolution upon the principle that they were not to be taxed by a body in which they were not represented. But who represented? certainly the people—those who paid the taxes—not the taxes themselves. Our ancestors never claimed that their property should be represented. They claimed, and justly too, that *they* should be represented.—In the Senate, *property* is represented and not *the people;* and the same principle which prompted our ancestors to that glorious contest, and sustained them in it, which terminated in the achievement of our Liberties, should prompt us to war against this most odious anti-Republican remnant of feudal aristocracy by which the people are taxed by a body in which they are not represented.

Apply the principle and see its injustice. Ten men in any one county own as much property and pay as much public tax as five hundred men in another county. They all own the same species of property. Each of the five hundred is equally interested in the preservation of his little mite as either of the ten. Each one has perhaps made it by the labor of his hands, by the sweat of his brow. It is all he has, by means of which to maintain and provide for his family. It is the dependence of his children for education—for sustenance. And yet, by the present system, the ten are equal to the five hundred. Is this justice? Is this *Liberty?* Let war break out—let civil commotion arise—whose lives are exposed for the protection of this property? Who are sent forth to fight the battles of your country? The five hundred go forth to fight the battles of your country; to vindicate its honor; to maintain its glory; leaving their wives and little ones to struggle on in poverty and indigence—while the ten stay at home, enjoy their wealth, and boast of the honor and glory of their country, the bravery, the freedom, and equality of its citizens. Save us from such freedom—save us from such equality! It is no freedom—it is no equality. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many under the iron heel of power—power under the pretence of being derived from 'the people only.'

* * * * * * *

"Property has no rights independent of persons. You can give it no rights, nor privileges, nor immunities which affect it alone. It is matter, and cannot feel nor enjoy rights, but in consequence of its possession, you may give its owner political power and privileges. If, then, you protect citizens in the enjoyment of property, is not the possessor of hundreds equally entitled to protection as the owner of thousands? Is his enjoyment the less? Do you measure enjoyment by the quantity enjoyed? Suppose you take from the rich man his thousands—it is only his *all.* If you take from the poor man his hundreds—it is *his all, too.* Which will cling to his all with the more pertinacity? Which will surround it with more guards; use it more sparingly; and more carefully provide that it shall not be consumed by profuse and lavish expenditures of government? It is notorious that the poor complain most of high taxes, and it is natural; it is harder for them to pay them. It diminishes the aggregate of each more, although the amount taken away is less, and every poor man hopes and expects to improve his condition, and one day to become rich.—Hence it is in Western North Carolina we are more interested in the preservation of slave property; because, although we may have fewer slaves, we have more *slave owners;* and, of course a greater number of persons to watch over any aggressions upon it. The same is true of land. We have more land owners, and owners of every other species of property; and fewer of that class of persons who have nothing to enjoy, and nothing to protect or defend, but their rights of person.

To connect together the people of the state in one common bond of interest, it is only necessary that they should possess the same kind of property, and that taxes should be direct and uniform. Indirect taxes are seldom representatives of the wealth of the community where they are collected. The amount of public revenue collected in the city of New York is no sure test of the wealth of that city. And many of our taxes are indirect, and furnish no index of the wealth of the country in which they are paid.

It is idle, then, to say you must give more political weight to the rich than the poor—the owner of thousands than the owner of hundreds. A thousand owners of any particular species of property will afford it much more effectual protection than *one* owner of the same amount and specie, under any form of government that would be tolerated for a moment in a free country."

* * * * * * *

Many of our citizens are greatly opposed to the election of Judges by the Legislature, as is required by the Constitution. It cannot be disguised that our own Legislature has, in many instances, been the scene of intrigue entirely at war with our ideas of the purity of the bench; and in which it was shown that neither character, nor qualifications were made the test for fitness for office, but simply party services. Legislatures are small bodies, usually elected upon political party grounds and that, too, frequently at the sacrifice of the best interests of the people.

Under the circumstances many believe that the people would be the safest depositories of this power. The opportunity and facility for corruption and intrigue would not exist, and the people, in acting, would not be influenced by the fear of denunciation or punishment of party men. The system has been tried in many States of the Union, and found to operate so well that it is much to be doubted whether it will not, in time, be adopted in all.

Others, too, think that they ought to hold office for a limited period. There is no other officer known to our laws, but who is limited to a short period, after which his power is laid down at the foot of those from whom he received it; and in determining whether they will again place him in power, they pass upon the manner in which his duties have been discharged. Many of these offices are of the highest character and importance, and equally requiring in the incumbent, purity and integrity of character. No evils have resulted from giving the election of these officers to the people and certainly no corruption of the people, nor of the officer has been the consequence. And it certainly is not a question of much difficulty whether we should be cursed with a bad Judge during his life, if, in despite of all precautions, one should unfortunately be elected. In no other instance is such a curse inflicted. Can any other be greater?

The present mode of appointing Justices of the Peace is universally admitted to be worse than a farce. A certain evening is set apart for the purpose; and the members from the different counties hand in the names of those they desire appointed; and they are read at the clerk's table. Nobody hears the names, or cares to hear them. It is understood to be the season for sport—and is one of those customs of our Legislature long known and recognized and never departed from. They are frequently selected by the members of the Legislature for the influence which each can exert at home in some particular neighborhood. And it is well known that many of those appointed are wholly unfit for the proper performance of the duties entrusted to them. And some of those duties are of the highest importance to their several counties. They enjoy and exercise the power to tax the people; they impose taxes much more heavy than those imposed by the Legislature. They regulate roads, build bridges, court houses and jails; regulate the patrol, and govern the whole police of their several counties; besides exercising original jurisdiction in all cases of accounts under $100, and actions on account under $10; besides presiding in County Courts, where business of the highest importance to the interests of all is transacted. They have exclusive jurisdiction of the probate of wills; of granting letters of administration; they appoint guardians, and control the settlement of their accounts, and of the settlement of all estates. There are many other important duties they perform—they are in fact, the great conservators of the peace of society, and upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties, depends in a great measure, the social order, morality, peace and prosperity of every community. Surely, men upon whose qualifications for office, and prober conduct, so much depends, should be selected with great care. There is no amendment to the Constitution more imperiously demanded by the public good than this. If they tax the people, ought not the people to elect them? This is a question for them to decide when in Convention assembled.

It is made a question, too, by many, whether the election of Secretary of State, Comptroller and Treasurer, ought not to be given to the people; and all other officers now elected by the Legislature, of a general character, when other duties connect them with the whole State.

It has been proposed, too, to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor to preside in the Senate, and who shall assume the office of Chief Magistrate of the State upon the death of the incumbent. We all remember the long struggle to elect a presiding officer in the Senate, six years ago, and again two years ago, when that body was equally divided. A Lieutenant Governor would have removed that difficulty.

The rules of the Senate require that the presiding officer of that body shall not vote upon questions pending before it, except in case of a tie, and when his vote may make a tie. And he is not permitted to speak, except when the House is in Committee of the Whole. One Senatorial District is therefore necessarily almost wholly disfranchised. The impropriety of this state of things will readily occur to all.

Many other complaints exist against the present Constitution. Many other improvements could be pointed out, more consistent with the progress of the age. The science of government is progressive as every other science. The people improve; their means of knowledge increase; their circumstances change; their relations towards one another, and towards citizens of their sister States alter. Our sister States everywhere around us are taking advantage of this age of improvement to improve their forms of government, adopted when the rights of her people were comparatively little known. Is our Constitution alone to receive no improvement from the spirit that is abroad? Is North Carolina alone to be still? Is she alone to continue bound in those shackles which have kept her limbs so long fettered in the hands of steel? Or shall she arise, like a strong man in his might, and *demand* that she shall be free?

* * * * * * *

Signed by John Gray Bynum, Calvin J. Webb, Jesse B. Sloan, Rutherford; N. W. Woodfin, Marcus Erwin, Buncombe; W. B. Lane, J. M. A. Drake, Jesse Thornburgh, Randolph; Jno. A. Lillington, A. M. Caldwell, O. G. Foard, Stephen Douthit, Rowan and Davie; G. F. Davidson, G. G. M'Koy, E. M. Campbell, Jos. M. Bogle, Iredell; Francis Locke, Stanly; A. M. Foster, Wilkes; John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Calvin H. Wiley, Peter Adams, Guilford; Rufus Barringer, J. W. Scott, John Shimpoch, Cabarrus; Alfred G. Foster, Jas. M. Leach, Davidson; A. B. McMillan, Ashe; David W. Siler, Macon; John Hayes, Caldwell; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; August R. Kelly, Z. Russell, Moore and Montgomery; Samuel Fleming, Yancy; H. T. Farmer, Henderson; T. R. Caldwell, T. G. Walton, Burke.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

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july 9—3m

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OF

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THE EDUCATOR, a journal of moral and intellectual advancement, will be especially devoted to the interests of the colored youth of North Carolina; and will be the untiring advocate of every measure calculated to benefit that class of our citizens who most feel the need of education and an organ.

While not strictly a party paper, THE EDUCATOR will earnestly defend the Republican principles and policy, believing them to be necessary to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the American people.

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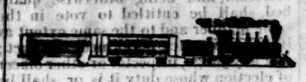
march 29—tf

Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1875.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 18TH, 1875, the Trains will be run over this Railway as follows:

Eastern Division.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted.]

Leave Wilmington at	3.00 P. M
Arrive in Charlotte	5 30 A. M
Leave Charlotte	4.15 P. M
Arrive in Wilmington	7.00 A. M

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted.]

Leave Wilmington at	6.10 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	9.00 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	9.45 P. M

Western Division.

Leave Charlotte at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at	10.00 A. M
Leave Buffalo at	12.00 M
Arrive at Charlotte at	4 00 P. M

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE;
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	9 24 P. M	8 20 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	9 32 "	8 50 "
" Salisbury	11 48 "	10.52 "
" Greensboro	2 20 A. M.	1.35 P. M.
" Danville	5.44 "	4 05 P. M.
" Dundee	5 56 "	4.13 "
" Burkeville	11 35 "	8.36 "
Arrive at Richmond	2,22 P. M.	11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M	5.08 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10 39 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2.00 A. M	4.23 "
" Salisbury	4.31 "	6.45 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8-39 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7.15 A. M.	8 47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	3 58 "	.....
" Raleigh	7 38 "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10 05 A. M	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	5 00 P. M	.....
" Raleigh	7.32 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	11.57 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.15 "	.....

North Western N. C. R. R
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4.30 P M
Arrive at Salem	6.13 P M
Leave Salem	9.20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11.15 A M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.52 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkville 12.45 p. m., leave Burkville 4.35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.58 a. m.

No Change of Cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 Miles.

For further information address

S. E. ALLEN,
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R. T. FULGHUM, Editor,
june 19—tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

Carolina Central Railway.

General Freight Department,

WILMINGTON, MARCH 31ST, 1875.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully invited to the fact that the Carolina Central railway being completed and fully equipped for business, offers—with its connections at Wilmington, both via direct steamer lines and via Weldon and Portsmouth to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence, unequaled facility for business shipments from

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april 9—tf F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.

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Between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

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Through bills of lading given to and from all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama.

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Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence and other Eastern cities. Rates guaranteed as low as by any other route and time as quick. Losses or overcharges promptly paid.

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A. D. CAZAUX, Agent Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.

march 29-tf

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1875.

Opinions of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question--Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question:

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

Maj. John W Dunham:

SIR:—In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the enquirer, that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was a substitute in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal constitution, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in 1861 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the convention of 1866, being called under Presidential Proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection.

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of the people except upon extraordinary occasions, is there anything in the political condition of the State that will justify such action at this time?

A very earnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the constitution should be amended in three particulars:

1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate.

2. Disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an infamous crime from voting.

3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties.

I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere introduction of the proposed amendment is enough to secure its passage before any Legislature that can now be elected, regardless of its political complexion.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative triumph.

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviting from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and conventions in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used:

"Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the "Canby" constitution varies from the old constitution of our fathers the difference has been productive of unmixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplate any change in the constitution tending to impair the rights of the colored people."

To this broad assertion we respectfully enter our dissent.

There are several changes in the organic law, made by the convention of 1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance:

The election of the Judges by the people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commissioners by the people.

There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the Eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the Eastern negroes to elect Judges and county commissioners. So far as the election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on a general ticket, but so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court system.

But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a convention.

In 1870 the people of North Carolina voted the Conservative ticket. Not a word was said about convention during the canvass. The Legislature was conservative by nearly two-thirds majority. Taking advantage of its majority, notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Republicans.

The people were angry with our party and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of the them as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause.

In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency.

Pennsylvania, by the change of its State election from October to November, is no longer the Keystone State.

North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by both parties to carry the State.

Require the poll tax to be paid in advance and it will be —— by many from beyond the limits of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go to the polls will be carried there. And if North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment is, that if this convention scheme is passed, that the Republicans who voted with us in August last will return to the Republican party, and many conservatives will, I fear accompany them.

Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

AN ACT.

To Enforce the rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4 *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall prevent, hinder control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court,—the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years,—and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Wilmington Market.

AUGUST, 2.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 178 casks. Sales of 110 casks at 28½ cents per gallon for Southern packages.—Market quiet

ROSIN—Receipts 771 bbls. Sales of 500 bbls. C, D, and E. at $1.40. Market dull at $1.40 for Strained.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 69 bbls. Sales of 69 bbls. at $1.15 for hard, $2.00 for yellow dip and and $3.00 for virgin. Market steady.

TAR—Receipts 12 bbls. Sales of 12 bbls. at $2.00. Market steady.

COTTON—No sales and no official quotations.

WEEKLY STATEMENT.

STOCK OF COTTON AND NAVAL STORES.

The following is the stock of Cotton and Naval Stores in yard and afloat at the Port Wilmington N. C., as taken to-day August 2, 1875, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard, bales	448	
" afloat,	00	—448
Spirits Turpt, in yard cks.	8,069	
" "	1,213	—9,282
Rosin in yard, bbls.	33,453	
" afloat,	2,038	—35,491
Crude Turpt. in yard, bbls	976	
" afloat,		—976
Tar in yard, bbls,	309	
" afloat,	00	—309

Statement of the Receipts, Exports and Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores at and from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending August 2, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	5	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	2,796	casks
Rosin,	10,508	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	0,000	casks
Tar,	133	bbls

EXPORTS.

Cotton,	6	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	71	casks
Rosin,	6,054	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	000	casks
Tar,	131	bbls

Port of Wilmington, August 2.

MARINE.

ARRIVED

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamer North State, Green. Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Nor. Brig Azpa, Hanger, Arendal, Norway, 65 days, R. E. Heide.

Stmr Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parley & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamer North State, Green, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parsley & Co.

Schr. Paul Leavey, French, Seranam, S. A., G. G. Barker & Co.

EXPORTS.

Foreign.

SERANAM, S. A.—Schr. Paul Leavey. 133,000 feet lumber, 50 bbls. pitch.

THE ROANOKE NEWS
WELDON, N. C.
Manning Brothers, H. St. Manning, Editor. } Proprietors.
Published semi-weekly at four dollars per annum.

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS
Send for price list and list of testimonials. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J
july 9--6m

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july 9--6m

GO TO
ALLEN'S and purchase one of his EIGHT DAY CLOCKS.
may 2--tf

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 REquires that the same should go into effect June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required Badges commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.,

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOSS,
June 18 tf City Clerk & Treasurer.

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Are celebrated for their purity of tone, elegant design and thorough construction.—Send for catalogue. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J
july 9--6m.

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AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell Pictures, everywhere. Fourteen thousand retailed by one. What agents say: "I can make more money in this business than I can on a $10,000 farm. all stocked." "Your Pictures please everybody." "I received the 55 you sent, and sold 51 the next day." "Pictures received, and more than half sold the first day. Send 100 more." "Glad to find an honest picture dealer." Seven years established.
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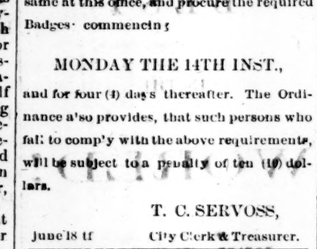
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June 18--tf

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july 9--6m

NEWS FROM.
THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.
The Daily Morning Chronicle
Is the only 8-page daily paper published in Washington, and it is furnished to subscribers at the low price of $8 per annum.

The Weekly Chronicle
Contains a complete resume of proceedings in Congress and the courts, of letters at the White House, at the Treasury Department, the War the Navy, and the Agricultural Department at the Pension Office and and the Patent Office, at the Bureau of Education and the State Department, with full details of foreign and general news at our great national and political center.

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rowly & Mc'rh.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—cunny	14½@ 15
Double Anchor	00 @ 00
Double Anchor "A"	00 @ 00
Standard Domestic	00 @ 15
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ℔ lb	16 @ 17
Shoulders, ℔ lb	10 @ 12
Sides, ℔ lb	12 @ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams, "	00 @ 15
Sides ℔ lb	13@00 15½
Shoulders "	11½@00 12¾
Dry Salted—	
Sides ℔ lb	14@00 15
Shoulders ℔ lb	10@00 11
BEEF—On the hoof	6 @ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	2 50 @ 3 00
New York, each	3 00 @
New City, each	2 58 @ 2 75
BEESWAX—℔ lb	27 @
BRICKS—Wilmington, ℔ M	8 00 @10 00
Northern	00 @14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, lb.	20 @ 30
Northern, ℔ lb	33 @ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ℔ lb	35 @ 42
Tallow, ℔ lb	10 @ 20
Adamantine, ℔ lb	15 @
CHEESE—Northern Factory,	
℔ lb	@
Dairy cream, ℔ lb	15 @ 18
State, ℔ lb	13 @
COFFEE—Java, ℔ lb	32 @ 35
Rio ℔ lb	28 @ 25
Laguara, ℔ lb	25 @ 27
CORN MEAL—℔ bushel	1 25 @ 0 00
COTTON TIES—℔ lb	8 @
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4yrd	10 @ 11
Yarn, ℔ bunch	1 25 @
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ bbl.	16 00 @20 00
No. 1, ℔ ½ bbl	9 50 @
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ bbl	13 50 @
No. 2, ℔ ½ bbl	7 50 @
Mackerel, No. 3 ℔ bbl	11 00 @11 50
Mullets, ℔ bbl	5 50 @ 9 00
N C Herring, ℔ bbl	6 00 @ 8 00
Dry Cod, ℔ bbl	7½@ 0
FLOUR—Fine, ℔ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Super, Northern, ℔ bbl	6 25 @ 7 00
Extra do. " ℔ bbl	6 25 @ 7 50
Family " ℔ bbl	7 25 @ 9 75
City Mill—Super ℔ bbl	8 50 @ 9 00
" Extra ℔ bbl	9 50 @ 9 50
" Family ℔ bbl	10 00 @10 50
" Ex Family ℔ bbl	12 50 @00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ℔ 2000 lbs	80 00 @00 00
Baugh's Phosphate "	00 00 @60 00
Carolina Fertilizer "	50 00 @65 00
Ground Bone, "	00 00 @40 00
Bone Meal "	00 00 @45 00
" Flour, "	00 00 @57 00
Navassa Guano, "	55,00 @65 00
Complete Manure "	05 00 @67 00
Wham's Phosphate"	00 00 @70 00
Wando Phosphate, "	00 00 @70 00
Berger&Brutz's Bhos. "	00 00 @00 00
Phœnix "	00 @ 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., manufactured Guano	00 @ 00
GLUE—℔ lb	15 @ 22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ℔ 56 lbs	1 16 @ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ℔ 56 lbs	00 @ 00
Corn, yel., ℔ bushel	1 15 @ 0 00
Oats, ℔ bushel	@
Peas, cow, ℔ bushel	1 25 @
HIDES—Green, ℔ lb	07 @ 8
Dry, ℔ lb	12½@ 11
HAY—Eastern, ℔ 100 lbs	1 45 @ 1 50
North River, ℔ 100 lbs	1 20 @ 1 25
HOOP IRON—℔ ton	112 0 @117 00
LARD—Northern ℔ lb	16 @ 17
North Carolina ℔ lb	00 @ 00
LIME—℔ bbl	1 55 @
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ℔ M ft	24 00 @27 00
Rough edge plank, ℔ M ft	22 00 @25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ℔ M ft	20 00 @23 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	30 00 @35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ℔ M ft	15 00 @23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ℔ gal	00 @ 48
Cuba, bbls, ℔ gal	48 @ 52
Sugar house, hhds, ℔ gal	36 @
" " bbls ℔ gal	40 @ 00
Syrup, bbls, ℔ gal	40 @ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ℔ keg	4 75 @ 5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ℔ gal	18 @ 00
Lard, ℔ gal	1 10 @ 1 45
Linseed, ℔ gal	1 00 @ 1 10
Rosin, ℔ gal	30 @ 40
PEANUTS—℔ bushel	1 50 @ 2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ℔ bush	80 @ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ℔ bbl	3 25 @ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00 @25 50
Thin, ℔ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Prime, ℔ bbl	00 00 @00 00
Rump, ℔ bbl	00 00 @00 00
RICE—Carolina, ℔ lb	0 @ 8
East India, ℔ lb	00 @ 00
Rough, ℔ bushel	1 25 @ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ℔ lb	2½@ 00
City ℔ lb	2½@ 3
ROPE—	6 @ 23
SALT—Alum ℔ bushel	75 @ 00
Liverpool, ℔ sack	1 20 @ 0 00
American, ℔ sack	1 25 @
SUGAR—Cuba, ℔ lb	9½@ 10
Porto Rico, ℔ lb	10½@ 00
A—Coffee, ℔ lb	12 @ 00
B— " ℔ lb	11 @
C— " ℔ lb	11 @
Ex C— ℔ lb	11½@
Crushed ℔ lb	10½@ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ℔ lb	5 @ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ℔ M	4 00 @ 6 00
Common, ℔ M	2 50 @ 3,00
Cypress saps ℔ M	6 50 @
Cypress hearts, ℔ M	9 50 @
STAVES—W O bbl. ℔ M	20 00 @25 00
R O hhd, ℔ E	00 00 @00 00
Cypress, ℔ M	18 00 @00 00
TALLOW—℔ lb	8 @
TIMBER—Shipping, ℔ M	17 00 @00 00
Mill prime, ℔ M	13 00 @14 00
Mill, fair ℔ M	8 50 @10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ℔ M	4 00 @ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ℔ gal	1 00 @ 5 00
North Carolina, ℔ gal	1 75 @ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ℔ lb	20 @
Unwashed, ℔ lb	35 @ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Stmr	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 45@0 00	0 00@0 35
Tar ℔ bbl	0 30@0 35	0 50@0 35
Spts Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 85@0 00	0 00@0 75
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 40@0 00	0 00@0 35
Cotton ℔ bale	2 00@0 00	0 00@1 25
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 00@0 00	0 00@0 10
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 00@0 50	0 00@0 50
Tar ℔ bbl	0 00@0 50	0 00@0 50
Spts Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 00@1 00	0 00@0 80
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 00@0 50	0 00@0 50
Cotton ℔ bale	0 00@2 00	0 00@2 00
Cotton Goods ℔ bale	0 00@0 75	0 00@0 75
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 00@0 10	0 00@0 10
Lumber ℔ M	0 00@0 00	7 00@8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 00@0 45	0 00@0 45
Tar ℔ bbl	0 00@0 45	0 00@0 45
Spts Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 00@0 50	0 00@0 75
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 00@0 45	0 00@0 45
Cotton ℔ bale	0 00@2 00	0 00@2 00
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 00@0 11	0 00@0 00
Lumber ℔ M	0 00@10 00	8 50@9 00
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ℔ bbl	0 00@0 00	0 00@0 85
Rosin ℔ bbl	0 00@0 00	0 85@0 70
Cotton ℔ bale	0 00@0 00	2 50@0 00
Peanuts ℔ bushel	0 00@0 00	0 12@0 10
Lumber ℔ M	0 00@0 00	11 50@12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	109	111
Silver	105	108
Exchange sight on Northern cities		½@¾ disc'
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		1@1½ disc'

	Par Val.	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25	25
First National Bank	100	105
Wilmington Building Stock	00	94
Mechanics' "	00	91
Navassa Guano Co "	100	130
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	21?	
Do Funding 1868	15	
Do " 1869	14	
Do New	12	
Do Special Tax	10	
Due to N C Railroad	42	
W & W R R Bonds 7 per Cent (Gold Int)	100	
C C R R Bonds, 6 ℔ c	70	
Wilmington City Bonds, 6 per	70	
" " " 7 per	65	
" " " old 6 per	00	
" " " new 6 per cent (Gold Int)		
" " " 8 per " " "		
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years)		
6 per (Gold Int)	70	
W & W R R Stock (Par 100)	60	
N C R R " "	100	95
C C Railroad " "	100	95
W O L Co " "	50	70
W & G R R " "	25	15

GO TO
ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH BIGGIN COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used.
may 2--tf

BROCKS' EXCHANGE.
No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,
1 Door South of Purcell House.
THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Billiard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
W. H. GERKEN,
apr 30—tf Proprietor.

Quarantine Notice.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, all vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the
Quarantine Physician.
All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged quarantine.
All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they come. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.
Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to at the Station for further examination.
Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.
All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.
F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.
Smithville, N. C., May 27th, 1875.
June 1—1 F1

Moss Wanted.
10,000 POTNDS CURED MOSS. A good price will be paid, by
July 9—tf D. A. SMITH.

KEEP COOL.
ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE
NEW ICE HOUSE.
Dock st, between Water and Front sts, Wilmington, N. C.,
may 14—2m B. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor.

GO TO
ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the
JEWELRY LINE,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
RINGS,
COFFEE POTS,
CUPS,
BRACELETS,
&c., &c., &c.
may 2—tf

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE
CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER CATTLE running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

SECTION 1st. That any cow, or other CATTLE OF ANY KIND, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released.

SEC. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875—and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 28th 1875.

T. C. SERVOSS,
June 25-tf City Clerk & Treasurer.

Important to Owners of Dogs.
OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AS MANY persons do not appear to understand all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given that the

Penalty of 10 Dollars
for not procuring the required DOG BADGES, will be enforced on and after
THURSDAY THE 24TH INST.
The Ordinance provides as follows: That the owner of any Dog within the city limits, who shall fail to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject to prosecution for violation of said Ordinance, and required to pay a fine, not to exceed ten (10) dollars in the discretion of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor.
T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.
City of Wilmington, N. C.,
June 21, 1875.
June 25-tf

GO TO
ALLEN'S and look at his new SILVER WARE, just received.
may 2--tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Post
IS
STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER
Devoted to
The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,
In accordance with the
PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,
Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party,
And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.
It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.
It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.
We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration
NEWS DEPARTMENT.
We shall give the latest
Local, National and Foreign News.
Great pains will be taken to give
A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;
Also, a correct
Commercial and Marine Report.
Communications on manufacturing will be published.
All Communications to be addressed to the Post, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Subscription Price, $3 Per Annum,
(Postage prepaid by us.)

D. L. RUSSELL,
Attorney at Law,
WILMINGTON, N. C,
Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock streets. mar28-tf

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!
CONTRACT.
SAP AND HEART.
At low prices.
april 9—tf J. A. SPRINGER.